5:Nordenskiöld E-5,4(1908-1909, 1913) 1920
SF10 Chiriguano SF10
Chane SF8

small Indian tribes in the woods north of the Rio Camaquam at the end of the decade 1870—80. The perforated top bowl contained maize, the pot under it boiling water.

I cannot at present tell whence the Chiriguano and the Chané got this cultural element. Besides among these Indians, I have also seen steam-cooking-pots of the same kind among the Mataco-Vejos, who live close to the Chané at the Rio Itiyuro.

The Chiriguano and the Chané have special bowls for roasting maize (fig. 16). I have only seen bowls of the same shape among the Mataco-Vejos. The roasting of maize is commonly practised among the majority of Indians who grow this plant, which is of such great importance to many tribes.

The Chiriguano and the Chané do not know of the babracot. They only use the wooden spit. It is often cleft, as is also the case among the Choroti and the Ashluslay. As the kinsmen of the Chané in Northern Bolivia and the kinsmen of the Chiriguano on the coast of Brazil use the babracot, the question arises: »Why is it not used here?» I suppose this is because the hunting is of no great importance, the fishing not very good, and the fish caught small or, at least, rarely of any size.

Pit-ovens are unknown here. When chicha is being made, great pot-spades are used. They are either wooden (fig. 17 A) or made of the hafted shoulderblade of some large mammal. I suppose all Indians who cook their food use something to stir it with. Usually, however, only a plain stick is used. Pot spades of the kind shown here are in use among the Mataco-Vejos, who live near the Chané on the Rio Itiyuro and the Guató[1]) on the upper Rio Paraguay. It is not unlikely at all that the latter have had them from the Chané, for we know from accounts of very early discoverers, that some of the Chané settled on the upper

[1]) Max Schmidt (3), P. 205.